

THE ADVERTISER.

AND CENTRAL ALBERTA NEWS.

VOL. IX.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1907

NO 11

Local and General.

For Sale—A new buggy. Apply to Mrs. D. C. Ebersole, Lacombe.

Now is the time to get your pictures framed cheap at the Furniture Store.

A. D. Watson has sold his blacksmith shop on Glass street to John McNab.

Miss Cowan, formerly a teacher in Lacombe school, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Fuleher and children returned Monday from a summer outing at Banff.

For that tight cough try Dr. Thomas' Balsam of Spruce and Tar, at Medicine Hall.

Come in and get right prices on furniture carpets and curtains at the Furniture Store.

E. Smith's have moved to Calgary this week. The Misses Smith will, however, continue to reside here.

The ladies of St. Cyprian's church are making preparations to hold a bazaar on the 25th of this month.

Danish and International stock food are hard runners for first place. We carry both in stock.—Medicine Hall.

We need the money, you need the furniture. Come in and get our prices. We can satisfy you.—Coffin & Klein.

Auger & Shute now have their dental parlors established upstairs in the Pearson Block, just over their old location.

Miss L. B. Corey, of Mount Forest, Ontario, arrived Monday, to take charge of the second grade in Lacombe school.

Reporters representing the Calgary dailies were here this week to gain a first hand knowledge of Alberta's finest summer resort—Gull Lake.

If the prairie chickens are wise old birds they will soon migrate to Alberta where the close season extends to October 1, 1908.—Regina West.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. D. C. Ebersole on Wednesday, Sept. 11.—Mrs. D. C. Ebersole, Rec. Sec.

According to reports last Saturday morning's frost has damaged grain to some extent in some localities, while in other parts of the district no damage was done.

To Rent—A good stable. Holds four horses, also buggy shed attached. Plenty of good water and grass on the premises. For particulars apply to R. A. E. Box 72, Lacombe.

Mr. R. Spratt entertained his Sunday school bible class of young ladies at his home last Friday evening. The evening passed very enjoyably in games, music, etc. Light refreshments were served.

Mrs. R. A. Elliot while engaged in professional nursing at Morningside, contracted blood poisoning in a very severe form in one hand. We are glad to be able to state that she is getting along nicely and is in a fair way to recover.

The Lacombe poultry fattening station will receive young chickens on September 5 and also on September 9. Chickens must be starved 24 hours before bringing them in. A good price is assured the patron for the finished product.—S. J. Page, Manager.

Mrs. Webster and her daughter Mrs. Nelson and her two little boys left for their home in Vancouver last Friday after visiting Mrs. Webster's brother Matthew Fletcher, who is just recovering from a severe illness. His sister Mrs. McIntyre who has been waiting on him took him home with her to Loughhead last Saturday.

Through an error in the copy in the report of the public works committee in last week's issue, the proposed sidewalk was wrongly located on the west side of York street. It should have read "along the west side of Douglas street." The estimated cost should have been \$250.00 instead of \$25.00, as it appeared.

A bylaw was introduced at the last council meeting to refund 25% of the \$50 real estate license fee paid by John McKenty. As might easily be supposed, this brought on another lengthy and heated discussion of the real estate bylaw. Some of the councillors wanted the bylaw repealed, others stood for enforcement to the letter. "An interesting time was had."

OFFICIAL MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL MEETING.

Lacombe, Aug. 28, 1907.
Minutes of special meeting of the council held on the above named date.

Members present Mayor D. C. Gourlay, Councillors, J. D. Skinner, F. Vickerson, H. A. Murphy, H. A. Day, Jas. P. Kent and W. J. Simpson. Meeting called to order by the Mayor, who stated the object of the meeting, to pass a bylaw fixing the rate of taxation for the year 1907.

The following communications were read:

Communication from the Alberta Investment Co. re fees for bond.
Communication from the Union of Alberta Municipalities re convention.

The communication from the Alberta Investment Co. was referred to the finance committee.

Moved by councillor Kent, seconded by councillor Vickerson, that two delegates be sent to the Convention of Municipalities to be held at Medicine Hat on the 17th and 18th of September. Carried.

The report of committee to strike rate of taxation read.

To the Mayor and Council of the Town of Lacombe, Gentlemen: We your committee appointed to strike the rate of taxation for the current year beg leave to submit for your consideration the following report:

After having the assessment roll carefully checked by the auditor we find the assessment to be as follows:

Total assessment for school purposes, \$922,885.00.

Total assessment for town purposes, \$793,275.00.

The total appropriations as passed by the council are \$11,234.62 and the amount asked for by the school board is \$5723.00.

We need only refer you to the appropriations in detail to convince you that they are as low as they possibly could be with only one exception and consistent with existing conditions. We would recommend that the rate be as follows: School 6½ mills, debenture 2½, town 13, making a total of 22, and we have accordingly had a bylaw prepared to be introduced at this meeting.

It is scarcely necessary to call your attention to the fact that in recommending the above rate, no provision is made for the deficit of \$5800.14 reported at the end of 1906. We feel that an increase from fifteen to twenty-two mills is a very decided one, but with an actual deficit of over \$6000.00 at the end of last year, a justifiable one. In trying to make this year's revenue meet its expenditure, we feel that the council are moving in the right direction, and if they succeed in doing this there will be some hope in succeeding years of reducing the deficit. We would further recommend that a discount of five per cent be allowed off all taxes paid before the first of October 1907, for which

provision has been made in recommending the rate.

W. J. Simpson, J. D. Skinner, D. C. Gourlay, Com.

Moved by councillor Simpson, seconded by councillor Skinner, that the report of the committee appointed to strike the rate for the current year be adopted. Carried.
Yeas: J. D. Skinner, F. Vickerson, H. A. Murphy and J. P. Kent.
Nays: H. A. Day.

Moved by councillor Kent, that councillors Skinner and Murphy be appointed delegates to the Convention of Municipalities at Medicine Hat. Carried.

T. CLARK KING, Sec.-Treas.

The Editor returned Sunday from a short visit with relatives in Iowa. The crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are looking much better than heretofore had led us to anticipate. While the average yield per acre is not apparently up to former years yet the increased acreage will largely compensate for this, so that the total yield will probably not be much below the average for the past five years. In southern Alberta the total yield is the largest in the history of the district and threshing is in progress. But we saw nothing that looked any better than Lacombe district.

Hospital Fund.

Lacombe, Sept. 5.
Miss K. Morson.....\$1.00
Total of Aug 29.....\$871.35
Total cash on hand.....\$872.35
Amount paid for hospital site.....\$11.50
Total contributions to date.....\$1183.85

Farmers using Massey-Harris Separators are guaranteed not to lose one lb. of butter fat per cow in six years.

SUFFOLK PUNCHES

Messrs. Jacques Bros., of Lamerton P. O., Alberta, Importers and Breeders. Stallions for sale.

Estray.

Came to my place N. E. ¼ of 2-4-27. W. 4, one strawberry roan horse branded NH on left shoulder, a split near tip of left ear.

R. E. JOHNSON.

Capital: \$3,000,000.
Assets: \$30,000,000.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

This bank has a reputation founded upon more than two score years of progress. Increasing—expanding—becoming stronger and more permanent all the time.
No other bank of the first rank offers greater facilities to its customers in every line of business. MERCHANTS, FARMERS, GRAIN DEALERS, CATTLE BUYERS, MANUFACTURERS, CORPORATIONS.
SAVINGS BANK accounts may be opened with a deposit of \$1.00 or more. Interest paid 4 times a year.
LACOMBE BRANCH: E. K. STRATHY, Manager.

Established 1865.
Over 130 Branches.

Lacombe Furniture Store

Bring your pictures in and get them framed. A fine line of picture mouldings always on hand. Get our prices on Furniture, we can please you in price as well as in quality.

COFFIN & KLEIN.

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

THE LEADING STORE

A Special One Week Offer in Silks

LOOK—We have almost a car load of General Dry Goods at the depot awaiting our time to open up. In another week or so we will be able not only to tell you of them but to show you most of them displayed in an artistic manner.

These goods are the right things and the prices are right.

550 Yards Japanese Silk

In all dark and evening shades. These are all regular 60c goods now 35c

All Silk Japanese

in ten different shades, 22 inches wide, 20 cents per yard.

Chiffon Taffetas and Glace Silks

Fashionable shades. All \$1.00 goods. At 75 cents per yard.

Pau de Soie

An excellent silk for mantles and matrons' silk gowns. Honestly worth \$1.50. This week only \$1.00 per yard.

Dress Trimmings

in lace appliques and assorted shades in silk at a genuine discount of 25%

Some Very Pretty Waist Lengths

Just opened up in nobby plaids and silk embroidered delaines.

CAMPBELL & TITSWORTH.

For fresh Groceries,

Choice Fruits and Vegetables, Confectionery and Tobaccos, all kinds of Cool Drinks, and Ice Cream, call on

F. P. SWITZER

(Successor to J. G. Pratt)

Barnett Ave.

Lacombe

Lacombe Meat Market

Choice beef, pork, sausages and fish. Telephone orders will receive careful attention.

A. A. Woodle,

NEXT TO ROYAL HOTEL

LACOMBE

ECONOMY AND OUR GLOVES

The saving of at least a third of the usual cost of a pair of gloves is not the only saving effected when a purchase is made here. The wearing qualities are such that the gloves will wear better than ordinary gloves.

50c gloves for 35c. 35c gloves for 25c. 25c gloves for 15c.

A few long silk gloves, 6 and 6½ sizes, regular price \$1.25 for 75c.

MRS. G. G. MOBLEY

Nanton Street,

LACOMBE

THE Masquerader

By KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON.
Author of "The Circle," etc.

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(Continued)

CHAPTER X.

IN the days that followed Fraide's marked adoption of him, Loder behaved with a discretion that spoke well for the qualities. Many a man placed in the same responsible and yet strangely irresponsible position might have been excused if, for the time at least, he gave himself a loose rein. But Loder kept free of the temptation.

Like all other experiments, his shrewd unlooked for features when put to a working test. His expected difficulties smoothed themselves away, while, scarcely anticipated, came into prominence. Most notable of all, the shyness, the bedrock of the whole scheme, which had been counted on to offer most danger, worked without a hitch. He stood literally amazed before the sweeping credulity that met him on every hand. Men who had known Chilcote from his youth, servants who had been in his employment for years, joined issue in the unquestioning acceptance. At times the ease of deception bewildered him. There were moments when he realized that, about circumstances, once him to a declaration of the truth, he would not be believed. Human nature prefers its own eyesight to the testimony of any man.

But in face of this astonishing success he steered a steady course. In the first exaltation of Fraide's favor, in the first egotistical triumph, he stood Eve's skepticism, he might possibly have plunged into a vortex of action, let it be in what direction it might, but, fortunately, he had the sense to hold back. He was able to strenuous second thoughts—those who and necessary curbs that go further to the steadily, which he realized than the universe guesses. Sitting in the quiet of the house on the same day that he had spoken with Eve on the terrace he had been thinking of her slowly and cautiously. Impulse to the full by the atmosphere of the place that in his eyes could never lack character, however dull the man, he had seen, however poor the voice that filled it, he had said impulse from experience as only a man who has lived within himself can understand. And at the close of that first day his programme had been formed. There must be no rush, no headlong plunges, he had decided. He would move around. It was his first expedition into the new country, and it lay with fate as to whether it would be his last.

He had been leaning back in his seat, his eyes on the minutes opposite, his arms folded in imitation of Chilcote's most natural attitude, when the first speculation had come to him, and as it came his lips had tightened for a moment and his face become hard and cold. It is an unpleasant thing when a man first unconsciously reckons on the weakness of another, and the look that expresses the idea is not good to see. He had stared under the table, his lips had closed again. He was tense, tipsy by nature, and by nature intolerant of weakness. At the first suggestion of reckoning upon Chilcote's lapses his mind had drawn back in disgust, but as the thought came again the disgust had lessened.

In a week or two, perhaps—Chilcote would reclaim his place. Then would begin the routine of the affair. Chilcote, fresh from his long stay in Freedom, would find his obligations a thousand times more irksome than before; he would struggle for a time, then—

A shadowy smile had touched Loder's lips as the idea formed itself.

Then would come the inevitable recall; then in earnest he might venture to put his hand to the plow. He never indulged in day dreams, but something in the nature of a vision had flashed over his mind in that instant. He had seen himself standing in that same building, seen the rows of faces first bored, then hesitatingly transformed under his personal domination, under the one great power he knew himself to possess—the power of eloquence. The strength of the suggestion had been almost painful. He had attained self-repression are occasionally open to a perilous onrush of feeling. Believing that they know themselves, they walk into the trap, toward the highroad and pitfall alike.

These had been Loder's disconnected ideas and speculations on the first day of his new life. At 4 o'clock on the sixth day he was pacific with quiet confidence up and down Chilcote's study, his mood placid, when his clear comfortable slight, when he pursued in his walk and frowned, interrupted by the entrance of a servant.

The man came softly into the room, drew a small table toward the fire and proceeded to lay an extremely busy and unobtrusive looking cloth.

Loder watched him in silence. He had grown to find silence a very useful commodity. To wait and let things develop was the attitude he oftenest assumed, but on this occasion he was perplexed. He had not rung for tea, and in any case a cup on a saucer satisfied his wants. He looked critically at the fragile cloth.

Presently, his servant, appearing and

solemnly re-echoed "carry life" to "carry tray, with cup, a napkin and chairs. Having thanked them to his satisfaction, he turned to Loder.

"Mrs. Chilcote will be with you in five minutes, sir," he said.

Loder gave a nod. Again he had found the advantages of silence, but this time it was silence of a compulsory kind. He had nothing to say.

The man, finding him unresponsive, retired, and, left to himself, Loder stared at the array of feminine trifles; then, turning abruptly, he moved to the center of the room.

Since the day they had talked on the terrace he had seen Eve only three times and always in the presence of others. Since the night of his first coming she had not invaded his domain, and he would wish this new departure might mean.

His thought of her had been less vivid in the last few days, for, though still using steady discretion, he had been drawn gradually nearer the fascinating whirlpool of new interests and new work. Shut his eyes as he might, there was no denying that at this moment, so personally vital to him, was politically vital to the whole country.

And that by a curious coincidence Chilcote's position, well high for him to take an active interest in the situation. Again and again the suggestion had arisen that should the smouldering fire in Persia break into a flame Chilcote's commercial interests would facilitate—would practically compel—his standing in the campaign against the government.

The little incident of the tea table, recalling the social side of his obligations, had aroused the realization of greater things. As he stood meditatively in the middle of the room he saw suddenly how absorbed he had become in these greater things—how, in the swing of congenial interests, he had been drawn insensibly forward, his capacities expanding, his intelligence asserting itself. He had no undeniably Chilcote's position, well high for him to take an active interest in the situation. Again and again the suggestion had arisen that should the smouldering fire in Persia break into a flame Chilcote's commercial interests would facilitate—would practically compel—his standing in the campaign against the government.

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Eve entered the room much as she had done on her former visit, but with one difference—in passing Loder she quietly held up her hand.

He took it quietly. "Why am I so honored?" he asked.

She laughed a little and looked across at the fire. "How like a man! You

"Why am I so honored?" he asked.

She moved forward toward the table, and he followed. As he did so it struck him that her dress seemed in peculiar harmony with the day and the hour, when there is a chance for a decorative repose. The proper series for the modern man, according to this authority, is a substantial breakfast.

He watched her in silence as she poured out the tea and the shadow crossed his mind that it was incredibly long since he had seen a woman preside over a meal. The definition of a woman, he felt, was not in her eyes, half inquisitive wonder, his listening was the sensation that when she held his cup toward him he didn't immediately see it.

"Don't you want any?" She smiled a little.

He started, embarrassed by his own tactlessness. "I'm afraid I don't," he said.

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"So Loder's worker in the last week?" For a moment he felt followed. Then, as a fresh silence fell, his sense of awkwardness cleared. He slipped his tea and ate a biscuit. He found himself waiting for the next time when some of the small society talk that came so pleasantly to other men. He felt that the position was ridiculous.

He glanced at Eve's averted head and laid his empty cup upon the table. Almost at once she turned, and their eyes met.

"John," she said, "do you guess at all why I wanted to have tea with you?"

He looked down at her. "No," he said honestly and without embellishment.

The courteous of the answer might have displeased another woman. Eve smiled and great things of you, thought I wouldn't have believed from anybody but Mr. Fraide." She altered her position and looked toward Loder's face back into the fire.

He took a step forward. "What things?" he said. He was almost ashamed of the sudden, inordinate satisfaction that welled up at his words.

"Oh, I shouldn't tell you," she laughed lightly. "But you have surprised him." She laid her hand on his arm and looked up again with a change of expression.

"John," she said more seriously, "I had a great deal to tell you. Will this great change last? Her voice was direct and even, wonderfully direct for a woman. Loder thought it came to him with a certain force that beneath her remarkable charm might possibly lie a remarkable character. It was not a possibility that had occurred to him before, and it caused him to look at her a second time.

In the new light he saw her beauty differently, and it interested him. He looked at her with a new interest. He had been inclined to class women under three heads—ids, amusements and incidents. Now it crossed his mind that a woman might possibly fill another place—the place of a companion.

"You are very skeptical," he said, still looking down at her.

She did not return his glance. "I think I have been made skeptical," she said.

As she spoke the image of Chilcote's smile crossed his mind—Chilcote, irascible, vicious, unstable, and a gentleman's companion for this woman so lately so kind to him.

Eve, unconscious of what was passing in his mind, went on with her subject. "When we were married," she said gently, "I had such a great interest in things, such a great belief in life. I had lived in politics, and I was marrying one of the coming men—everybody said you were one of the coming men. I scarcely felt there was anything to ask for. You didn't make very ardent love, but I said, 'I don't mind I had forgotten about love. I wanted nothing so much as to be like Lady Sarah—married to a great man.' She paused for a moment, then she said, 'For a while things went right; then slowly things went wrong. You got your own way.'"

Loder changed his position with something of abruptness.

She misconstrued the action. "Please don't think that I am to be disagreeable," she said hastily. "I don't. I'm only trying to make you understand why—why I lost heart."

"I think I can understand," Loder said involuntarily. "Things got worse, then still worse. You found interference useless. At last you ceased to have a husband."

"Until a week ago," she glanced up quickly. Absorbed in her own feelings, she had seen nothing extraordinary in his words.

But at her Loder, changed color. (To Be Continued.)

A HEAVY MIDDAY MEAL.

The Business Man, It is Claimed, Should Avoid It.

The Americans and English begin the day with breakfast, but the Frenchman and the German breakfast on a scanty roll. They are consequently unable to go till the afternoon without absorbing something massive. The Frenchman toward noon takes a substantial lunch, and at midday the German takes a heavy meal, which absorbs his digestive energies during the remainder of the day. The German dinner makes a big break in the working day, and the eater, according to Dr. Martineau of Paris, suffers by a loss of energy during the afternoon.

A heavy midday meal. Dr. Martineau considers a mistake. One should not have dinner at noon, in the middle of one's working day, says he, but instead should take a light lunch. The lightest meal of the day, he thinks, should be during the period of exertion, and the heavy meal should be reserved for a later hour, when there is a chance for a decorative repose. The proper series for the modern man, according to this authority, is a substantial breakfast.

A light lunch about noon and a square meal at 6 o'clock or later.

It is a common mistake to think that a man should eat a heavy meal at noon, in the middle of one's working day, says he, but instead should take a light lunch. The lightest meal of the day, he thinks, should be during the period of exertion, and the heavy meal should be reserved for a later hour, when there is a chance for a decorative repose. The proper series for the modern man, according to this authority, is a substantial breakfast.

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TO WASH BEDDING.

Blankets Must Be Aired and Shaken in the Sunshine.

All heavy winter bedding should be aired or cleaned before it is packed away for summer.

To wash blankets, air and shake them first in the sunlight, beating out as much dust as you can with a furniture beater. Then have plenty of hot water ready, and wash them quickly as follows: Fill two tubs with water of the same temperature, warm, but not really hot. Add to this a liberal measure of pure white soap and box in boiling water and add to the two tubs of warm water.

Lay the blankets in the first tub and rub the soiled places with your hands. Then, using the process, "sponge" them up and down, back and forth in the warm water, patting them between the hands as you would fine lace or a chiffon robe, but do not rub them. Then, pressing the water out lightly, but never wringing them tightly, run them into the second tub, where they should not be as strong as the first.

Let them lie there while you empty tub No. 1 and fill it with clear rinse water. Then, using the same process, already used. Repeat the "sponging" process in the second soapy water, pat out as much of the water as you can, and wring the blankets in the first water. Let them lie there until you have cleaned out tub No. 2 and fill it with clear warm water, which will be the same temperature as the first.

Then, using the same process, already used. Repeat the "sponging" process in the second soapy water, pat out as much of the water as you can, and wring the blankets in the first water. Let them lie there until you have cleaned out tub No. 2 and fill it with clear warm water, which will be the same temperature as the first.

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MAKE THE COOK HAPPY.

Convenience That Bring Good Nature Into the Kitchen.

The condition of the kitchen may affect the comfort of an entire house. If it is not good, the temper of the family is apt to show it by the dishes she sends to the table. For this reason, if for no other, it is the part of policy to make the woman's workroom as convenient and attractive as possible, so that she may be done with the pasty.

Shelves covered with rubber cloth not only look well, but are more easily kept clean than if bare or covered with paper. The cloth can be wiped away with a damp rag and made perfectly fresh, whereas wood requires the use of soap and more thorough drying. Paper rumples and turns to allow dust or crumbs to rest beneath.

Whatever is decided upon should be so cut as to hang over the front, shaped into scallops. This is a pretty finish and also prevents the stuff turning up to become a dust trap.

A tack at each corner, front and back, is sufficient to hold, and should not be driven in too far as the heat of it is then more difficult to pull when the time arrives to remove the covering.

In the case in some summer houses, there is no pantry, more effort will be required to make shelves in the cupboard at either side and overlap it about one inch. Fasten a roller to the end of the shelf, and use a string to pull it down and raise, and you will be surprised to see how long you will keep it clean and how nice it will look.

If you want the cupboard dark to help in keeping out flies, use a dark colored material outside of the white one and tacked with it to the shelf and roller. This makes a very neat little cupboard that is kept clean, and the white curtains only require to be soaked a few hours in warm water and then boiled, rinsed, pressed and returned to the cupboard.

If the shelves and the walls behind them are painted white the paper may be dispensed with, and the care of the shelves will be made less as the changing of paper is more about wiping off the shelves with a cloth wrung from ends.

Women would find men much easier to handle to their own firesides if they would encourage their husbands in some peculiar hobby and forgive the little extra trouble the brushing up afterward gives them. The encouraging of a hobby certainly implies no sacrifice on the part of the wife, but if she is wise she will give her man a corner of the home as his own den, where he can bestow his properties, make as much litter as he chooses and indulge in the pursuit of his harmless hobby.

Perhaps it may take him many hours to turn a soap box into a corner cupboard, but he will not laugh at the word of art when it is finished. Praise it rather. It is better for a man to do a thing than to be idle. He will then tend a football match, bet drink and lose his position, says Women's Life. His example, too, will lessen the labor that he will give her man a corner of the home as his own den, where he can bestow his properties, make as much litter as he chooses and indulge in the pursuit of his harmless hobby.

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The Advertiser.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

The Lacombe Advertiser is published every Thursday evening at its office, Barnett Avenue, Lacombe. Subscription \$2.00 per year in advance.

All kinds of Job Printing turned out in first class style.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1907

Improving the Smaller Grains.

Following is an extract from the last annual report of the secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association:

During the past year the work in improving the smaller grains as conducted under this Association has made a steady and very material advance. Not only has the number of operators increased, but, what is of perhaps greater importance, there has been a very decided advancement in the intelligent interest taken in the work and much has been added to our knowledge as a result. It is gratifying to note the degree in which many of the growers have caught the spirit of the work and have become sensible of the fundamental principles involved. With the increased interest in the improvement of strains there has come a greater tendency on the part of the growers to conduct trials with a few leading varieties of the crop or crops under consideration, and as a result many unsuitable varieties have had to give way to others more desirable as foundation stock. The improvements and maintenance of these superior varieties and strains seem to offer great advantages. The degree to which many of our best varieties have become mixed with other less desirable sorts is noteworthy. This intermixture is largely due to carelessness on the part of the grower and to the use of improperly cleaned itinerant threshing machines. Some of these unwelcome kinds mature earlier than does the regular crop, and as a result they multiply with great rapidity. As an example of this we find the vagrant variety of wheat known as the Assiniboia Red, which contaminates many of the wheat fields of the west, maturing somewhat earlier and shelling more freely than does the host, and hence establishing itself more firmly as time passes.

Then again we find the different diseases to which these smaller grains are heir, very difficult to keep under control in large areas. As a result of these things it is almost impossible to secure with certainty strong, healthy, pure and uniform seed of high quality in the ordinary manner. This fact explains the growing popularity of the special seed plot of limited area as a place where high class seed may be procured. The using of only the best obtainable seed on clean and well prepared soil, allowing the crop to thoroughly ripen, making it possible to select seed by hand from standing plants of desirable types and in sufficient quantities to perpetuate the same, and threshing and storing separately from other kinds are the main claims that this system has established in agricultural practice.

While the ultimate aim of the grower is to establish a strain which will yield more bushels of good quality per acre under his conditions than did the original, yet the factors in true breeding are overshadowed by the question

of resistance. In Canada, as in all other countries, there are numerous adverse conditions such as rust, smut, weakness of straw, drought, impoverished soil, etc., which go to influence the yield and must be carefully considered in selection work. The selecting of plants which have outstripped their neighbors enjoying equal opportunities has proven the utility of the system within the past year.

While every crop of any considerable consequence is receiving attention, yet the work that is being done in Canada with wheat easily overshadows in importance that which is being carried on with all others as might be expected. The difficulties which are naturally associated with an extensive system of farming are met with most in the great wheat-growing districts of the West. Here the wonderful fertility of the land, the congenial climate, and the immensity of the scale upon which farming operations are carried on are potent factors in promoting the growth and spread of noxious weeds, insects, pests, and fungous diseases. This fact and what it means is already well known to the western grower and the seriousness with which it is being looked upon is evidenced by the increasing number who are welcoming a system which will enable them to keep things under control.

Many varieties and strains of oats and barley are also being worked upon, and excellent results are being achieved, while such crops as beans, peas, clover and Millet are also receiving the advantage from the lessons taught by the response of our leading crops to selections therefrom of seed from the most coveted plants for seed purposes. The advantages of this system of maintaining a high standard in crop raising should appeal to every grower.

Wolf Bounty Regulations.

The following extract from regulations for the issue and payment of bounties for the destruction of wolves in the Province of Alberta, north of Township 26 and south of the 55th Parallel of Latitude, has been framed by order-in-council:

1. For the purpose of these regulations the term, "prairie wolf" shall mean the coyote or brush wolf.
2. "Timber wolf" shall mean the large wolf known as the gray wolf and "wolf pup" shall mean the immature young of the prairie or timber wolf up to the first of August in any year.
3. The bounty upon prairie wolves shall be one dollar per head.
4. The bounty upon timber wolves shall be five dollars per head.

Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve Strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Physically, not one weak heart is a hundred in its full, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny fault nerve that really is all at fault. This chronic nerve—the cardiac or heart nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more ability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, paralyzing, suffocating heart disease. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is also directed to those weak and aching nerve centers. It builds, it strengthens, it offers real positive heart help. If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strong nerves—re-establish them as needed, with

Dr. Shoop's Restorative
"ALL DEALERS"

4. The bounty upon wolf pups shall be one dollar per head.
5. For the purpose of these rules and regulations the stock inspectors appointed under the provisions of "The Stock Inspection Ordinance" shall be wolf bounty inspectors.
6. The pelt, including the head of each wolf upon which bounty is claimed must be produced intact to the inspector by the person claiming the bounty. Every person applying for bounty shall furnish the inspector with an affidavit

it to the effect that the animal upon which bounty is claimed has been killed inside the Province north of township 26 and south of 55th parallel of latitude.

7. Upon the production to him of the pelt of any wolf the inspector shall split both ears from tip to base.

8. No bounty shall be paid under these regulations on any wolf killed prior to the first day of July 1907.

GEORGE HARCOURT,
Deputy Minister.

Kootenay

Steel Range

Kootenay ash-pan is exceptionally large. Holds a two-days' accumulation. Removed easily, like a dresser drawer. Flanges attached to fire-pot guide all ashes into pan. Free booklet on request.



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Manufactures and uses High Grade Telephones, Switch-boards, and other apparatus and material for Telephone Plants.

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Particulars, on application to F. C. Paterson, Manager, Northwest Department, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

This range's oven is rather larger than seems necessary, but you'll like the extra room, since it takes less fuel and less fuss to do better baking. Oven lined with heavy asbestos to keep heat where it belongs; top, bottom and back uniformly thick.



Burns Wood or Coal

OXFORD CHANCELLOR

This drop-oven door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges—patent check-spring stops that. Oven bottom is double-perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control—easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over—you've seen no range like it for the money.

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There are many good newspaper clubbing offers made, but the offer The Advertiser is making is the very best we have ever seen. We are offering to give a great city weekly absolutely free for a whole year to every subscriber who pays for The Advertiser one year in advance at the regular subscription price of \$1 per year. This makes two weekly papers for the price of one.

Our many readers are well aware that The Advertiser is one of the leading country weeklies of Alberta, but all may not be so well acquainted with the Montreal Herald. Following are some of the features contained in one of the Herald's regular issues of the current year, and this is a fair sample of the average excellence of the paper:

Growing Times in the West—glimpses of the Canadian west.

History of England during the Last Half Century.

Serial Story—"The King of Diamonds."

Short stories by the world's greatest writers—"This Animal of a Bully Jones," by F. Norris. "A Pass for the Theatre," by Ramsay Colles. "A Strip of Red gingham."

Past and Present: Far and Near—A collection of interesting articles on many subjects.

"Sunday at Home" Department—good interesting reading matter for Sunday.

Families Famous in English History.

The week's news told in brief and interesting form.

Dominion news in brief.

Christie Carew's page for women.

Agricultural Department—Useful information for the farmer.

Market Reports carefully compiled from the leading Canadian grain and produce markets.

One piece of the latest sheet music.

Do not mistake the name of the paper we are offering in this Dollar combination: The Weekly Montreal Herald.

Send your \$ to The Advertiser office.

THE PRACTICAL GIRL AND HER FADS



The Linen Must Bear
Her Own Signature

She Makes Her Own Trousseau

NOT long ago a charming old lady, well over fourscore years, called her granddaughter to her and showed her a pair of thick, smooth, wool blankets. "My dear," she said, with great pride, "I want you to look at these blankets. What do you think of them?" "Are they new ones, grandmother?" was the reply. "They certainly are beauties."

"New ones?" and the old lady laughed heartily. "They were in my dower chest more than sixty years ago. What is more, I spun them myself before I was eighteen."

"Spin them yourself! How smart girls must have been in those days. Do tell me about it."

"Well, my dear, father lived in a part of the country where all our neighbors were German—good, thrifty neighbors they were, too, always with an eye to their families' future. For each daughter, as soon as she was born, a dower chest was started, into which went every year fine linen sheets, soft blankets and wearing apparel of every description."

STARTS A DOWER CHEST

"My young friends used to say to me so often, 'Ach, Martha, you will be the poor housewife when you are married, with no store of linen like ours to last you all your life,' that at last I could stand it no longer and bought father to let me start a dower chest, too."

"After some persuasion he presented me with that old mahogany high-boy you have asked me to will you, and told me to start in on my dower things at once. Then, by way of encouragement, he gave me the finest sheep in his flock, had its wool carded for me, and from it I spun this pair of blankets, which are still good, after more than half a century's use."

"This was the beginning of my wedding outfit, and I tell you, my dear, not one of my friends had such treasures in her dower chest as had I when I was wedded to your grandfather. Everything in it was made by my own hand, too."

"I read in the paper the other day an account of a young engaged girl being given a linen shower by her friends for her dower chest. I am glad to find that the good old custom of owning such a chest is in favor once again, and the practical girl has as one of her fads the making of her own trousseau."

"Glad, however, should revert even more fully to the old ways, and begin the filling of their dower chest when quite young. Then there would be fewer neurotic, worn-out brides because eyes and nerves had both been ruined in preparing a hasty wedding outfit."

"You are barely 15, Martha, but I shall not wait to will you my high-boy. It shall be done over for you at once on one condition, that you fill it with table linen and what I believe you call underclothes nowadays, lingerie, that you have made by your own hands."

NEVER COMES AMISS

"Even though you should never marry, my dear, the contents of your dower chest will never come amiss, besides the great help it will be in making you an efficient needlewoman."

"Though the practical girl may not begin the preparation of her trousseau as early as did her foremothers, she is very apt to start it as soon as she is engaged."

Often she is moved to make a beginning by the gift of a chest as an engagement present. Great is her joy if that chest should happen to be an ancestral, claw-footed, camel-legged high-boy, or an old colonial chest. For most girls, however practical, have the collecting of old furniture as the greatest fad of all."

If, however, not so lucky as to possess such an heirloom, then the next best thing is to have built for her a plain, handsome cedar chest, about six feet long and three feet high. This should be provided with several light trays—the

topmost one being divided into a number of compartments.

Should even this prove too expensive, any good-sized wooden box, rather larger than a shirtwaist box, may be covered with burlap or cretonne, and turned into the dower chest. All of these boxes should be provided with a lock and key.

While the most practical of twentieth century girls would scarcely spin her own blankets, she would undoubtedly make several pairs of sheets, for every bride likes, if possible, to have at least two pairs of linen sheets. These sheets will find to be much cheaper if she buys the linen sheeting and makes them herself. The quality and size of the sheets depend largely upon one's purse and beds; their treatment, however, is usually somewhat similar.

Just at present the fancy of scalloping the top and bottom edges prevails. In such case the pillow slips are scalloped to match. Both are then worked with the owner's initials. These are put directly in the centre about an inch above the scallop, and should be in letters three inches high. The hemstitched sheets and pillow slips are marked in the same way.

The practical girl would be also sure to have some extra pillow cases, hemstitched and monogrammed, to slip on in the daytime over pillows that have been kept upon. There is also provided a long hemstitched piece to go over the bolster.

Of course, half the charm of the trousseau is in the marking, which the practical girl invariably does by hand. This lettering may be of the most elaborate monograms for the best nappy down to cross-stitches or chain-stitch letters for hand towels and washrags. However it is done, this marking is all important; even the ordinary muslin sheets are written with the bride-to-be's own signature and then outlined. Indeed, there is something of a fad just now in having this signature marking even on better linen and damask. It cannot compare, however, in handsome appearance with the letters done in heavily padded satin stitch.

BUY THE BET NAPERY

It is specially important that the practical girl with little money should begin early to get her napery. It is so very expensive, at the best, that it is much better to get it by degrees, or otherwise one may be tempted to reduce expense by means of quality. In buying table linen it always pays to get the best one can possibly afford, as nothing so quickly shows for the money put into it.

Always hem table linen by hand. The quickest and neatest method is to fold back the hem and overcast very finely.

In marking the initials, which need not be higher than three inches, they should be so placed that when finished and the cloth is on the table they will be well toward the corner. When the cloth has a big circle on the board the letters should be half way between that and the corner. Sometimes they are in the outer corner. The marking may be either a monogram, three initials or the initials run together.

Napkins should be so marked that when folded the initials come in the centre of the square. This marking may either be three one-inch initials, a monogram or one single initial somewhat larger. This single letter is often worked in the centre of a shield. Besides the ordinary napkins, the practical girl will doubtless prepare herself small hemstitched tea napkins, marking them with small monogram. These tea napkins are very fashionable just now when finished with a small scallop.

Towels are an important item for the dower chest. As no housekeeper can ever have too many, no one need be afraid of laying in too big a supply. They can be of the finest damask or of plain, fine huckaback, hemstitched or scalloped. These last

have the advantage that they can be used as bureau covers.

Towels should be marked so that when folded in three the letters come directly in the middle, about two inches above the hem. A single initial should be from two to five inches high, or there can be three smaller ones. The marking can be done in satin stitch, in cross stitch in colors, or even in chain stitch worked in white and caught with a color under each chain. One artistic girl marked hers in shade to match her bath room. There should always be some small

hand towels of huckaback hemstitched with an inch and a half hem.

Then the practical girl will be very apt to put into her chest several plain centrepieces, plate doilies and the smaller doilies to match for constant use. Very inexpensive sets may be made of plain linen, scalloped. These should be marked in the middle or under the rims of the plate. Another attractive set may be made of round linen centres, with a crocheted border, done in points. The more elaborately embroidered table furnishings should be added



She Delights in
Her Colonial
Chest

after the good stock of everyday useful things has been laid in.

The practical girl will not forget to provide her dower chest with hemstitched wash cloths, daintily marked with her initials. She will also lay in a supply of such useful, if somewhat homely, articles as dish towels (fine ones for silver, heavy scraps for pots and pans), laundry bags, roller towels and bath mats in a color to match the bathroom. Even such necessary articles as plenty of scrub cloths, in crash or cotton flannel, will be useful. One energetic housekeeper even marks these last cloths with initials—not hers, but with, say an S for scrub cloth, B for bathtub, F for floor cloth, etc. This, she declares, avoids much trouble with stupid maids, who are as apt as not to wipe out a stationary washstand with a cloth used to scrub a floor.

AVOID EXTRAVAGANCES

There naturally must go into the dower chest just the Colonial, prettiest underclothes one can afford. The practical girl, however, with an eye to laundry bills, will not indulge in overmuch lace and embroidery, except for her very best things; but, instead, will confine herself to the French embroidered lingerie, which, when done at home, is really very inexpensive and gives perfect satisfaction as long as a thread holds together.

Of course, if a girl is to have a long engagement, or has considerate friends who will help to swell the contents of her dower chest, many trills and furbelows will be added; but the really practical girl will know just how much she can afford to spend, and then spend that sum on necessities, leaving the luxuries to be supplied in more prosperous after-dars.

For the Bride Who Makes Her Own Lingerie

SOMEHOW, one is rather inclined to pity the bride-to-be who is so wealthy that it would be unseemly for her to make even her own lingerie. There are so many dainty and fashionable garments which a girl can make herself, spending thereby many a pleasant hour, and dreaming many a bright dream, that it seems a shame that any girl should be forced by her position to go to a shop for these fluffy bits of lawn and lace.

For the girl without means, on the other hand, the ease and cheapness with which she may manufacture her own outfit, and yet have it thoroughly dainty and up-to-date, are a perfect boon.

The number and variety of her undergarments will be limitless. There, for instance, are the new light-fitting corset covers—nothing like the old, many-seamed ones. These are buttoned in the back and lined with a fine featherbone. They are of a new and graceful shape, and would add to the beauty and of any gown.

Then there is the combination garment. This consists of a pants-skirt attached to the corset-cover or brassiere, which serves as pantaloons and under petticoat without the bulkiness and fullness of separate garments. The pantaloons are cut circular so that there is no fullness whatever around the waist and over the hips, but below this point the fullness is as great as to make invaluable the line of division.

Another new idea is a set of chemise, nightgown, and pantaloons to match. The chemise and nightgown are alike, except for the fact that the skirt of the chemise is only knee length, and the nightgown has full sleeves fashioned in the same way as are the lower portions of the pantaloons.

When one considers the possibilities in the making of these garments, one is not surprised that girls even so wealthy as are the Krupp sisters should elect to make their own trousseaus.

Adjusting the Thumb

ONE of the most important things in putting on a new pair of gloves for the first time is to see that the thumb is properly adjusted. If this is not done, the glove will acquire a "set" which will be found very difficult to cure in after wearings. The thumbs of many women are not placed exactly correct upon the hand, and as the gloves are supposed to be cut on perfect lines, sometimes quite a little work is required to put the thumb in proper place. The beginning of this work should be before any of the fingers have been put on. The glove thumb should be gently worked down until it is properly in place, which is with the seams coming directly down either side of the thumb. Observe the gloved hands of women and you will find many in which this is not the case. It is by no means uncommon to see the seam going directly across the thumb nail.

Once properly in place, the glove has acquired a partial set. It is then best drawn off, and, after the fingers have been carefully adjusted, may be put on again. This time it will be taken to the point of twisting this second time. After being put on twice, the battle is practically won, and the glove will always be exercised as long as the glove lasts.

It is a good plan before putting a new glove on to adjust each finger separately, removing one before another is tried. This gives each finger its proper shape. If the glove seems inclined to be a shade tight across the knuckles, after all four fingers are in place and before the thumb has been adjusted, smooth and hand down as well as possible and close the fist gently and slowly, but firmly, three or four times. This will stretch the material a trifle, and will shortly obviate a "set" or "rip" in the later use.

An Ancestral
High Boy Is a Treasure

A Gigantic Trust Out of Business!

We are not selling International Harvester Co's. goods this season.
But

"Driving Pirates from the sea is not all there is of commerce.

Keep your eye on the crowd and follow up, you'll come to the headquarters of The Western Implement Co., where is sold the famous

Monitor Drill--the highest type of man's genius wrought in steel

Why is "The BEST always the CHEAPEST"?

Because it pays the largest dividend on the amount invested.

Action in the field decides generalship.

After your milking is done in the morning don't make the little daughter of twelve or fifteen *miss school* by staying at home to turn that old cream separator. What is a few dollars invested in *value received* compared with the comfort derived from giving your children an education? Remember *life is fleeting*.

Buy a Separator that runs by steam--The Famous Sharples Turbine.

You can see one running in our office. It can be turned into a feed cooker as well.

Farmers, get into and stay into the dairy business. Your cream checks are better to pay your bills with than giving your note, and more easily obtained than *paying* your note.

Don't give up the farm. Far better to content yourself there than move into Lacombe where there are so many By-Laws to contend with--webs woven by the brains of the votaries of learning.

We are closing out some Canton brush breaking plows at cost. Also Rock Island gang stubble plows. See us for bargains in all lines, from the Port Huron threshing machinery to a wheelbarrow, buggies, wagons, John Deere plows, Frost & Wood binders and mowers, and the *Shontz Ideal Giant Mower*,—do not buy till you see it.

Western Implement Co.

Jas. McVay, Mgr.

Lacombe, Alta.

THE SEWER QUESTION.

At the council meeting held on Tuesday evening this week, Engineers Farncomb of Lacombe and Neville of Wetaskiwin submitted their report on the proposition of a sewer in Barnett avenue.

In general they followed the plans drawn up by Engineer Thorold some time ago, the most notable exception being that they recommended a much larger size of sewer pipe being used than that recommended by Engineer Thorold.

Under the plans submitted the sewer would start at Stanley street and extend about 2,000 feet eastward to an outlet which will be the proposed site of a septic tank on the low ground on the school section. A portion of this is recommended to be of 18 inch pipe, the balance 12 inch pipe. The pipe to be laid 14 feet deep at the deepest point. This sewer is to be the beginning of a complete sewerage system for Lacombe.

The engineers estimate the total cost of this sewer to be \$5,168.00, but stated that they believed it could be put in for less than this amount. They recommended that this sum be raised by thirty year bonds, to be met in part by a frontage tax on Barnett avenue property along the line of the sewer and the balance to be raised by general taxation. If we understood aright about two-fifths of the cost would thus be assessed directly against the Barnett avenue property having frontage thereon, and the remaining three-fifths, approximately, against the ratepayers at large.

But we do not understand that it is the council's intention to follow the recommendation of the engineers in regard to financing the project. We understand their intention is to raise the money by direct frontage tax in part, and the balance to be paid out of the general funds of the town.

In one way and another considerable opposition to the sewer project has developed. Some contend that the proposed sewer is not large enough, some that it is not deep enough, and some that it would not be of any benefit to the town outside of property owners who have cellars to drain. With the latter contention we certainly take issue. If the proposed sewer will serve to drain the town, and technical experts say that it will, then it will unquestionably improve the sanitary condition of the town and thus be of incalculable benefit to every resident.

Again there are others who contend that a proposition involving so large an amount of the people's money should be submitted to the ratepayers for approval or rejection. With this view we are in sympathy. It seems no more than right that the people who have to foot the bills should have a chance to express their opinion by ballot as to whether or not the proposed work should be undertaken at this time.

A petition is now in circulation praying the council to submit the question to the ratepayers.

Bentley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adams and son Linn returned Sunday from a visit at their old home in New York state.

C. E. Uhlig, who has been visiting relatives and looking after property interests here for a week

past leaves Monday for his home in Gardiner, Montana.

The Bentley football team are expecting to go to Lacombe some evening next week for a game with the New School Mechanics team of that place.

Major McPherson is away this week inspecting hall losses for the government near Lethbridge and Carstairs in the south and near Killam in the north.

Big Bridge Goes Down.

One of the worst catastrophes in the history of bridge construction on the American continent occurred on the evening of Aug. 29 near the city of Quebec, when the great steel structure under construction across the St. Lawrence river collapsed, entailing the death of 75 men. It is impossible to definitely locate the cause of the accident at present, but it is believed that the anchor pier on the south side gave way, and the whole structure on that side crashed down into the river channel. Of the dead and missing 30 were Indians and nearly all the victims resided in the towns of St. Romauld and New Liverpool, at either end of the bridge.

The structure was to be completed at an estimated cost of \$8,000,000, and the centre span of 1,800 feet was to be the longest by 90 feet of any bridge built to date. It was being constructed by the Quebec Bridge company, of which Hon. N. S. Parent is president. M. P. Davis, of Ottawa, was the contractor for the masonry and the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pa., for the steelwork. The bridge was to have accommodated the National Transcontinental railway and many other lines. Its construction had been the dream of many since the days of Jacques Cartier. Its location was a few miles southwest of Quebec.

It was in 1900 that work was

first begun on the Quebec bridge, but at the close of the building season last fall great progress had been made, promising the rapid completion of the whole work. This bridge, when completed, will be the largest cantilever span in the world, taking the palm from the present holder, the Forth bridge across the Firth of Forth, Scotland. It crosses the St. Lawrence river but a few miles above the old capital city of Quebec and Lewis.

According to late dispatches it is plainly apparent that the general opinion now is that the fault lies in the metal work.

Football.

A good game of football was played on the Agricultural grounds on the afternoon of Labor day, between Bulltown team and the New Public School Mechanics, for a purse of \$50 and the gate receipts.

The School Mechanics line up was as follows: Forwards—center, J. Henry; left in, B. Toms; left out, F. Hewitt; right in, F. Dodgson; right out, A. Austin. Halfbacks—center, J. Dunn; left, B. Francis; right, B. Irvine. Fullbacks—right, T. Seave; left, T. Brain. Goal—N. Clift.

Bulltown: Forwards—H. Doal, B. McKenzie, F. Ratliff, C. F. Flewellling. Halfbacks—right, F. Stewart; center, J. G. Frizzell; left, M. Douglass. Fullbacks—F. Simmons, G. Simons. Goal—M. Frizzell.

Bulltown won the kick-off. The teams proved to be evenly enough matched to make an interesting game. The School Mechanics scored two goals in the first half, J. Henry making the first goal after 20 minutes of play. The second goal was made by A. Austin. The school team had the misfortune to have several of their best players seriously injured in this half.

In the last half Bulltown made

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We are clearing out summer goods at **Reduced Prices.** We want the room for winter goods, now arriving.

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one goal, making the score 2 to 1 in favor of the School team. The boys claim Bulltown would not have made this goal but for the injuries Clift had received at forward before being placed at goal.

The boys enjoyed a concert at the Victoria Hotel in the evening. The School Mechanics go to Morningstar Saturday evening, the 7th, for a game. The team will be strengthened for this game. They have engaged an auto car for the trip.

Arrangements are also being made for a game between Bentley and the School Mechanics, to be played some evening next week.

Births.

BOYD—At Lacombe, on Saturday, Aug. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boyd a son.

COOPER—At Lacombe, on September 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Cooper a daughter.

GOLDING—At Lacombe, on Friday, August 30, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Golding, a son.

HULL—At Lacombe on Tuesday, August 27, to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hull, a daughter.

FOR SALE.

A cut of hay within a half mile of Lacombe. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.

8 horse power gasoline engine, chopper and wood saw all complete. All in first class condition. Will be sold very cheap. Enquire at The Advertiser office.

Tenders Wanted.

Wittenburg, Alta., Aug. 25, 1906. Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up till Sept. 10, 1907 by the board of trustees of Benjamin school district No. 1586 for the construction of a school house. Plans and specifications may be seen at the house of R. F. Benjamin. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address all bids to Mr. R. F. Benjamin.